

Unit ATLAS

Russia and the Republics span two continents. The part of the region that lies to the west of the Ural Mountains is part of Europe. The part of the region that lies to the east of the Urals is part of Asia.

Use the Unit Atlas to add to your knowledge of Russia and the Republics. As you study the maps and charts, notice geographic patterns and specific details about the region.

Get down answers to the following questions in your notebook.

Making Comparisons

1. What ocean lies to the north of Russia and the Republics? How might this ocean affect the region's climate?
2. How much deeper is Lake Baikal than the deepest lake in the United States?
3. Based on these maps and charts, which region do you think has the higher population density: Russia and the Republics or the United States? Why?

For updated statistics on Russia and the Republics ...

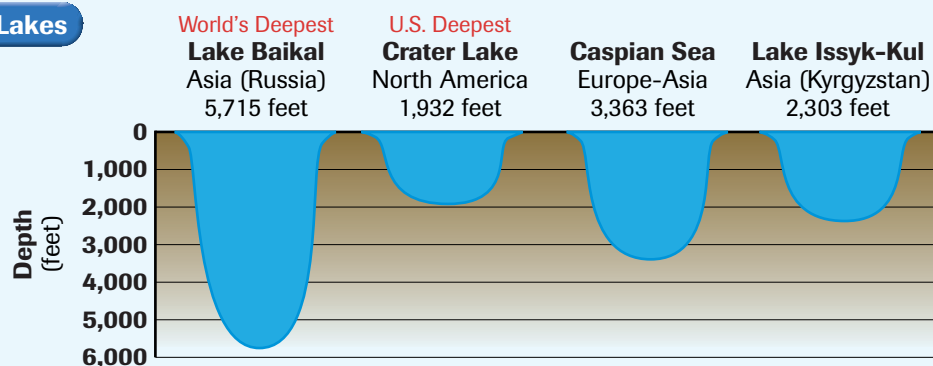


Patterns of Physical Geography

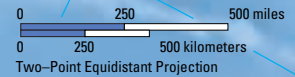
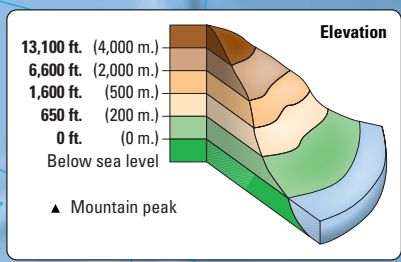


Comparing Data

Lakes



Russia and the Republics: Physical



Comparing Data

Landmass

Russia and the Republics

8,600,340 sq mi

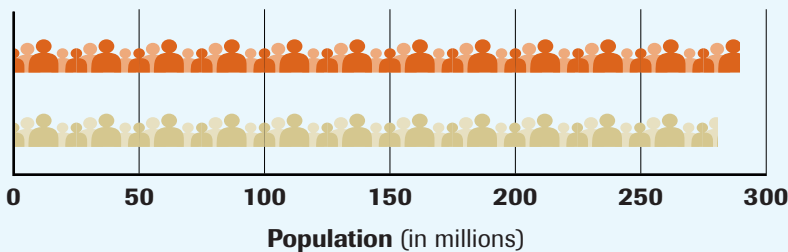
Continental United States

3,165,630 sq mi

Population

**Russia and
the Republics**
289,730,000

United States
281,422,000



Unit ATLAS

In 1991, the political geography of Russia and the Republics changed dramatically. For decades, the region's 15 republics had been part of the Soviet Union. Each of the republics became independent after 1991, when the Soviet Union collapsed.

Study the map of the former Soviet Union and the map of Russia and the Republics today. Then answer these questions in your notebook.

Making Comparisons

1. Where are most of the region's smaller republics located?
2. What was the largest republic in the Soviet Union? What is the largest republic in the region today?
3. To which of the Soviet Socialist Republics did Kaliningrad belong?





RUSSIA & REP.

Unit ATLAS



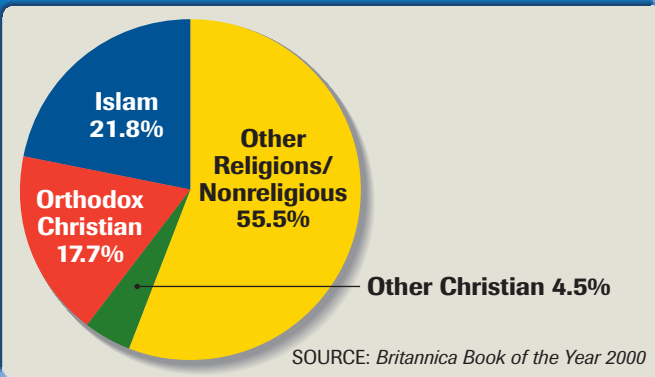
Regional Patterns

These two pages contain a pie graph and three thematic maps. The pie graph shows the religions of Russia and the Republics. The maps show other important features of the region: its different climates, numerous ethnic groups, and population density. After studying these two pages, answer the questions below in your notebook.

Making Comparisons

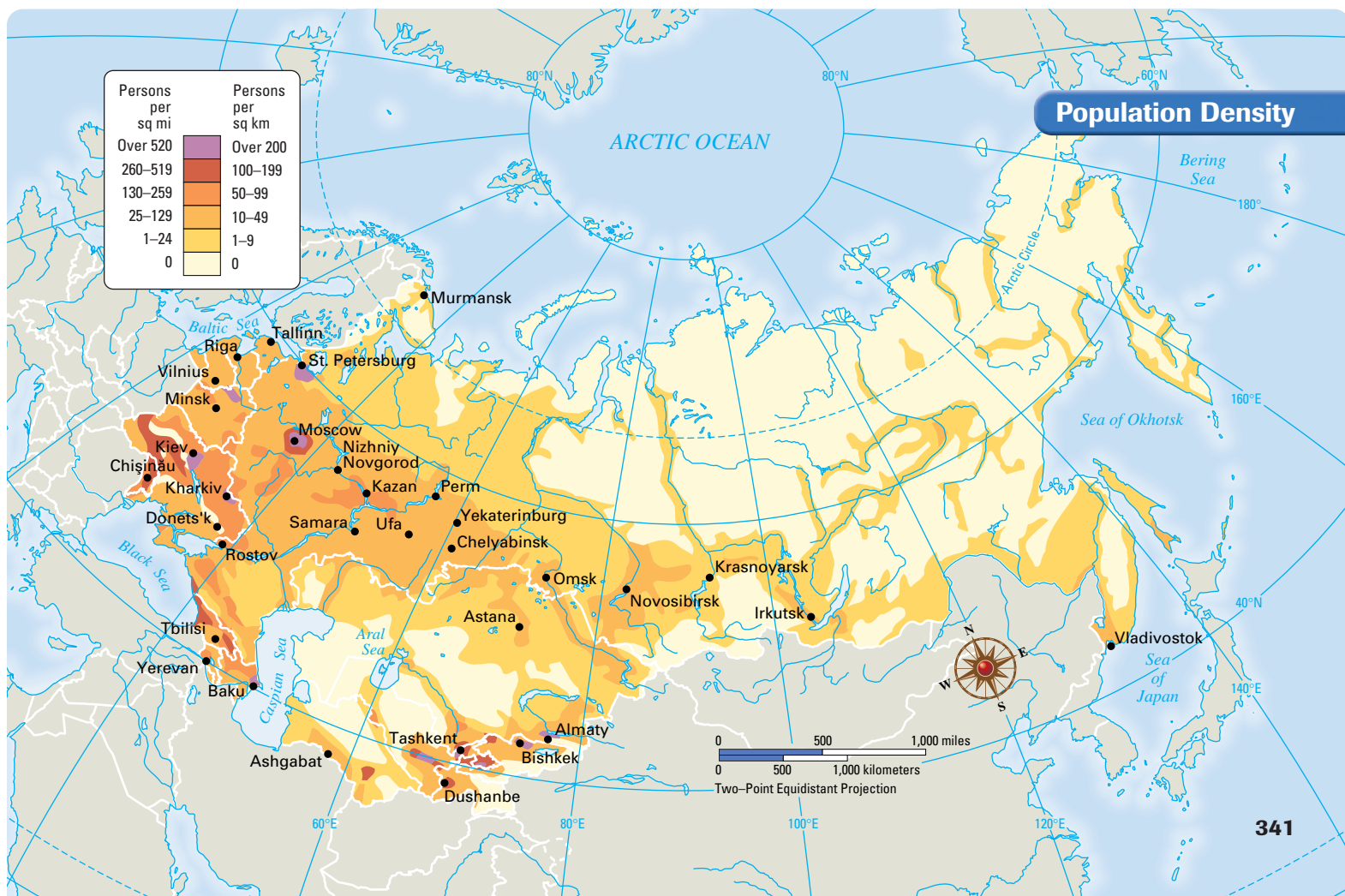
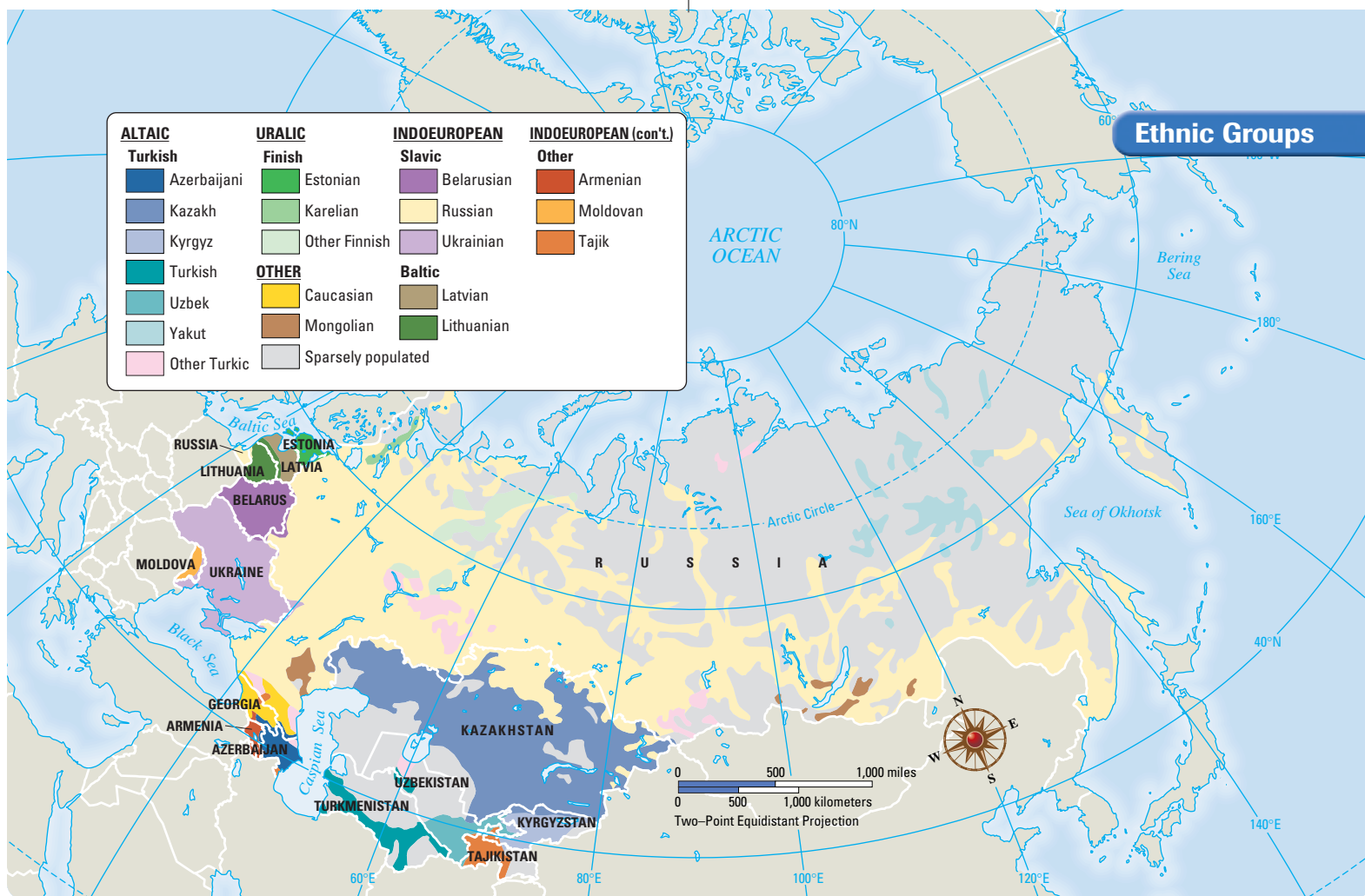
1. Where is the population of Russia and the Republics most dense? Which climate do those areas have? How might climate affect population density?
2. How would you describe the ethnic and religious populations of Russia and the Republics? Which is the most widespread ethnic group in the region?

Religions of Russia and the Republics



Climates of Russia and the Republics







Regional Data File

Study the charts on the countries of Russia and the Republics. In your notebook, answer these questions.

Making Comparisons

1. Which five republics have the highest infant mortality rates? Do you notice any pattern?
2. Examine the literacy rates for the region. What do the figures tell you about the value placed on education in the region?

Sources:

CIA World Factbook 2000 online
Europa World Year Book 2000
Human Development Report 2000, United Nations
International Data Base (IDB), 2000 updates, U.S. Census Bureau online
Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary, 3d ed., 1998
Statesman's Yearbook 2001
WHO Estimates of Health Personnel, 1998, World Health Organization online
World Almanac and Book of Facts 2001
World Education Report 2000, UNESCO online
2000 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau online

Notes:

- ^a Life expectancy figures for Russia and several other republics in the former USSR declined significantly in the 1990s.
- ^b A comparison of the prices of the same items in different countries is used to figure these data.
- ^c Includes land and water, when figures are available.
















For updated statistics on Russia and the Republics . . .



Country Flag	Country/ Capital	Population (2000 estimate)	Life Expectancy ^a (years) (2000)	Birthrate (per 1,000 pop.) (2000)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (2000)
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	Armenia Yerevan	3,809,000	75	11	41
	Azerbaijan Baku	7,734,000	72	18	83
	Belarus Minsk	10,004,000	68	9	15
	Estonia Tallinn	1,433,000	70	8	13
	Georgia Tbilisi	5,454,000	73	11	53
	Kazakhstan Astana	14,865,000	65	17	59
	Kyrgyzstan Bishkek	4,929,000	67	26	77
	Latvia Riga	2,416,000	70	8	16
	Lithuania Vilnius	3,697,000	72	10	15
	Moldova Chişinău	4,276,000	67	13	43
	Russia Moscow	145,231,000	67	9	20
	Tajikistan Dushanbe	6,374,000	68	34	117
	Turkmenistan Ashgabat	5,239,000	66	29	73
	Ukraine Kiev	49,509,000	68	9	22
	Uzbekistan Tashkent	24,760,000	69	26	72
	United States Washington, D.C.	281,422,000	77	15	7



Doctors (per 100,000 pop.) (1998)	GDP^b (billions \$US) (1999 est.)	Import/Export^b (billions \$US) (1999)	Literacy Rate (percentage) (1998)	Televisions (per 1,000 pop.) (1996–1998)	Passenger Cars (per 1,000 pop.) (1996–1997)	Total Area^c (square miles)	
316	9.9	0.782 / 0.24	98	217	2	11,506	
360	14.0	1.46 / .885	99	254	36	33,436	
443	55.2	5.76 / 6.0	99	314	111	80,154	
297	7.9	3.4 / 2.5	99	480	294	17,413	
436	11.7	0.84 / 0.33	99	472	80	26,911	
353	54.5	4.8 / 5.2	99	234	61	1,048,300	
301	10.3	0.59 / 0.515	97	44	32	76,641	
282	9.8	2.8 / 1.9	99	593	174	24,595	
395	17.3	4.5 / 3.3	99	376	242	25,174	
400 (1995)	9.7	0.56 / 0.47	98	297	46	13,012	
421	620.3	48.2 / 75.4	99	420	120	6,592,812	
201	6.2	0.77 / 0.634	99	285	31	55,251	
300 (1997)	7.7	1.25 / 1.1	98	201	N/A	188,455	
299	109.5	11.8 / 11.6	99	490	97	233,089	
309	59.3	3.1 / 2.9	88	273	37	173,591	
251	9,255.0	820.8 / 663.0	97	847	489	3,787,319	